Honest, But Not Too Honest.

Brother Gardner to the Lime-Kiln Club: "If I should find a perfeckly honest man—honest in his expressions, honest in his dealings, sincere in his statements—I shouldn't like him. He would be a lone-some object in dis aige. He would seek in vain fur companionship. While I believe dat honesty am de bes' policy, I doan' look to see it practiced beyond a certain limit. When I trade mules wid a man I kinder like to doubt his word. I want to feel dat he am keepin' still 'bout de ring-bones an' spaxins, an' dat de beast he says am jist turnin' fo'teen y'ars will nebber see his twenty-brist birth-day no moar. It am menotonous to deal wid a man who am per eckly honest. If I lend a man money I want him to be honest 'nuff to return it, but if he kin trade me a watch worth three dollars for a gun worth seben I shall think none de less of him. If men were so sincere dat we felt objected to believe whateber dey asserted we should hev no use fur theories an' arg ments. When I gib my note I expect to pay it. When I ax a man how he would like to trade his wheelbarrow fur my eog I'm not gwine to inform him dat Cæsar am all bark an' no bite, an he am not gwine to tell me dat he borrowed dat wheelbarrow in de night an' forgot to return it. If a grocer leaves me in charge of his sto Ize gwine to sot fur half an hour beside a box of herrings an' keep my hands in my puckets all de time. Yet, if dat same man sells me a pound of tea he expects me to try an' pass off on him n half-dollar win't hole in it.

"Continer, my frens, to believe dat honesty am de bes' policy, bint doan' expect to my my honesty am de bes' policy, bint doan' expect to my my hone of a sealled hones.

expects me to try an' pass off on him a half-dollar wid a hole in it.

"Continer, my frens, to believe dat honesty am de bes' policy, int doan' expect too much of so-cailed honest men. You kin trust men wid your wallet who would borrow a pitchfork an' nebbor return it. You kin lend your hoss to a man who would cheat you blind in tradin' obercosts. You ain send home a pa'r o' deaf doeks at noon day by a man who would steal your live chekens at midnight. When I lend my neybur Mocha cothee I like to wonder if he won't pay it back in Rio. When do nie woman buys kaliker on a guarantee she rather hopes it will fade in de washin'. I solemnly believe dat de world am honest nuff jist as it am. When you gin your word stick to it if it busts de benk. When you do a job of work do it well. When you make a debt pay it. Any man who am mo' honest dan dat will want you to cut a penny in two to make out his shilling; he will ring you up at midnight to restirn your mouse-trap; he will take one shingle from your bunch an' ofler you de one-hundredth part of what de bunch cost, he will borrow your boot-jack an' misist dai you borrow his wash-board to offset it. We will now purceed to bizness." — Betroit Free Press.

Good Advice.

Advice is cheap and easily obtained; but not good advice; that is not so easy to give. The mainspring of advice which is really worth having is an earnest and sincere desire for the good of the one we counsel, apart from all selfish considerations. This is a rarer thing than we imagine. It is much easier to wish that another may be benetited through our means than to take a keen satisfaction in all the good that comes to him from any and every source. Yet until we can do this we are not in a condition to give him advice, for it will be so tinged with reference to self that it will not reach his case. The disinterested regard is the onle channel through which we can really find out what is the right thing for h in to do in any given case, for only by thorough sympathy can we so enter into his individuality as to see things from his point of view. It is not very much to the purpose to tell him what see would do in his circumstances, merely substituting our own will for his, nor yet to pronounce dogmatically and without hesitation upon his duty. We have to consider what he should do; and if we have a real and honest desire to aid him, and a sincere sympathy with him, we shall be able, for the time being, to step out of ourselves, to forget our fancied superiority, our prejudices, our self-interest and self-will—to put ourselves to a great degree in his place, to realize his abilities and disabilities, his knowledge and ignorance, his advantages and disadvantages, his possibilities and impossibilities. There is no iron rule that can be laid down for all alike, what is easy for one is hard for another; what is reasonable.

to expect from one is too much to ask of another. If we would direct anyone how to reach a far distant city we must first know from what point he will start; so if we would advise anyone wisely concerning his conduct in life we must know whereabouts he now stands, in order to show him the right direction to take. If we could fully realize the great difficulty of so appreciating the pseuliar position, character and feelings of another as to find out what was really the best thing for him to do, we should be much more reluctant to give advice than we now are.

The Earth Draing In.

The Earth Drying Up.

The Earth Drying Up.

There is abundant evidence that the amount of water on the surface of the earth has been steadily diminishing for many thousand of years. No one doubts that there was a time when the Caspian Sea communicated with the Black Sea, and when the Mediterranean covered the greater part of the Desert of Sahara. In fact, geologists tell us that at one period the whole of the earth was covered by water, and the factthat continents of dry land now exist is proof that there is less water on our globe now than there was in its infancy. This diminution of our supply of water is going on at the present day at a rate so rapid as to be clearly appreciable. The rivers and smaller streams of our Atlantic States are visibly smaller than they were twenty-five years ago, Country brooks in which men now living were accustomed to tish and bathe in their borhood have in many cases totally disappeared, not through any act of man, but solely in consequence of the failure of the springs and rains which once fed them. The level of the great lakes is falling year by year. There are many piers on the shores of lake-side cities which vessels once approached withcase, but which how hardly reach to the edge of the water. Harbors are everywhere growing shallower. This is not due to the gradual deposit of earth brought down by rivers or of refuse from city sewers. The harbor of Toronto has grown shallow in spite of the fact that it has been dredged out so that the bottom rock has been reached, and all the dredging which can be done to the harbor of New York will not permanently deepen it. The growing shallowness of the Hudson is more evident above Albany than it is in the tide-water region, and, like the outlet of Lake Champlain, which was once navigable by Indian canoes at all seasons, the upper Hudson is now almost bare of water in rivers and lakes, and the rain all in Europe, where scientific observations are made, is manifestly iess than it was at a period within man's memory.

What is becoming of our water? Obviously it

less than it was at a person water? Obviously it is not disappearing through evaporation, for in that case rains would give back whatever water the atmosphere might absorb. We must accept the theory that, like the water of the moon, our water is smking into the earth's interior.—N. Y. Times.

Fast Trains.

Fast Trains.

There seems to be a disposition among the leading railroad officials to foster the fast-running policy. This is perhaps a result of the formidable competition that now exists on the leading trunk lines. A prominent official of one of the lines centering here, while discussing the subject vesterday in a gossipy way, gave it as his opinion that the inauguration of the fast-running policy on the trunk lines would doubtless be followed by many if not all the leading roads of the country, all of which are now in better shape, he believes, to run trains at a speed of fifty nules per hour than they were lifteen years ago. While he deprecated reckless railway travel and believed that it should be discontinued by all corporations, he believed that the growth of engineering science during late years had been so far advanced that increased speed nowadays was as safe as it was practicable. He pointed out where the American roads are now capable of making as good time as that of the best of the English schedules, but frankly admitted that the schedule average in this country is below the English average. He holds the opinion that, considering its great territory. America should at least equal the English average, and thinks that present indications point to a speedy inauguration of the fast-running policy. — Chicage Times.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—A sheet, saturated with a disinfect-ant, should be hung over the door of the sick chamber to avert any fever poison wafted through the open door.

—In winter, after washing the hands, rub a little starch on them, which will absorb all the moisture remaining, and

prevent chapping.

—Pumpkin seeds acts as a diuretic on cattle. Cows in milk should never have access to them. Before pumpkins are fed the seeds should always be removed, for they decrease the flow of

moved, for they decrease the flow of milk very rapidly.

Some very nice housekeepers always have a bag of sheeting nuslin to put the clothes into in the boiler. This prevents any scoreh in the clothes if the boiler has worn thin or any rust, if it is not as bright as it should be.

Hickory-but Macaroons.—Take the meats and pound fine, add any spice you please, make frosting as for cake, and stir thick with the meats and spice. Flour the hands and make the mixture into balls the size of hick ry nuts. Place on buttered tins (allow room to spread) and bake in a quick oven.

When very thick frosting is to cover the top of a large cake, dissolve a heaping teaspoonual of geiatine in hot water (use just as little water as possible), while hot rub it o er the top of the cake, then put on the frosting. If this precaution is not taken the sngar when hard is almost certain to crumble off, and the cake might as well not be frosted at ail.

—Qui-meal Pudding.—Mixture.

frosted at ail.

—Oat-meal Pudding.—Mixtwo o nees of tine oat-meal in a quarter of a pint of milk; add to it a pint of boiling milk; sweeten to taste, and stir over the fire for ten minutes; then put in two owness of sifted bread crumbs; stir until the mixture is still; then ald one ownes of shred suet and one or two well-beaten eggs; add a little davoring or grated nutmeg; put the pudding into a buttered dish and bake slowly for an hour.

—Potatoes a la Creme.—Put into a

and bake slowly for an hour.

Potatoes a la Creme.—Put into a sancepan about two ounces of butter, a dessert-spoonful of flour, some parsley chopped small, salt and pe ser, stir these up together, add a wineglassful of cream and set it on the fice, stirring continually until it bolls. Cat some boded potatoes into silices, and put them into the sancepan with the mixture; boil all together and serve them very hot.

Almond Cake —Take balf a nound

Almond Cake. - Take half a pourd Almond Cake. Take half a pourd of butter, one pound of sugar, or o pound of flour, one cup of sweet milk, six eggs, two tenspoonfuls of baking-powder (when so many eggs are used do not heap the baking-powder in the spoons), one cup of blanched and chopped almonds, one cup of seedless raisins (also chopped), one cup of eitron cut in small pieces; stir the almonds, raisins and citron in with the four. This is a very rich cake, but it has the merit of keeping well.

This is a very rich cake, but it has the merit of keeping well.

There is no permanent cure for bone sparin. It is caused by a discused growth of bone around the joint which cannot be removed and always remains as a source of irritation and lameness when active exercise is taken. The only alleviation is by cooling the joint by cold water applications and then blistering, which will give relief for a time, but the lameness will return. After a time when the joint becomes grown over and immovable, the lameness will be changed into a stiff joint.—

N. J. Times.

—How to Keep Lard.—When the

mess will be changed into a stiff joint.—

N. Y. Times.

—How to Keep Lard.—When the scraps are just beginning to get brittle and brown, put in a tablespoonful of time salt to a quart of the hot lard and there will be no trouble; the lard will keep perfectly sweet for any length of time, and the salt does no possible harm to any kind of coakery. A person can easily judge of the quantity of lard if they know how much the kettle holds. It makes the lard whiter and harder, aside from preserving it sweet. It must cook a little white after adding the salt. That designed for summer use should be either kept in a tight earthen jar or a tin bucket with a cover. To restore lard that is a trife tainted, put the lard into an iron kettle and cut up salt pork in thin slices—about one-half pound of pork to a gallon of melted lard; add two spoonfuls of salt, and let it cook till the pork is crisp; take out the clices of pork and turn the lard into your jar, and you will never know that it has not always been sweet. But it is better to salt in the first place, as it saves much trouble and time.—Cor. Germantown Telegreph.

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Or CHILLS and FEVER.

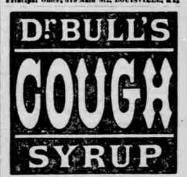
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